

JOURNAL AND UNION.

Hannibal, Mo., November 27, 1851.

JOURNAL AND UNION.

OFFICE ON BOND STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND MAIN.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL AND UNION.

IN ADVANCE, \$1 00
 If not paid within 6 Months, \$1 50
 If not paid within 12 Months, \$2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the Hannibal papers:
 Advertising—One square, of 12 lines or less, one insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Cards not exceeding six lines, per year, \$5. One square per year, without alteration, \$10; one fourth of a column, \$15; half a column, \$20; a whole column, \$30.
 All notices, except marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements.

Agents for the Journal and Union.

U. S. Wright, Philadelphia.
 W. E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; C. H. Co. Mo.
 R. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida.
 Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra.
 Wm. O. Young, of New London.
 J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico.
 J. S. Gentry, of Clinton.
 Wm. M. Penn and M. D. Blakey, of Paris.
 Mr. G. Carey, of Madison.
 Address: Dulon, Bowling Green.
 Messrs. Yates, Philadelphia.
 McVey & Miller, Santa Fe.
 Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due this office, and to receive for it.

St. Louis Agent.
 Louis F. Fayette No. 127, N. Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, collect Accounts, &c.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election. 14

We are authorized to announce R. J. BRADLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election. 14

We are authorized to announce W. M. A. MADDOX as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election. 14

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A Thanksgiving Service will be preached in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, to-day, at 11 o'clock, A.M. The Rev. JAMES SMITH, D.D., of Illinois, will preach at night; also, on Friday, Saturday and Sabbath. The public are invited to attend.

MONEY! MONEY!!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to this office for subscription or other account, are requested to call and settle, or send the amount by mail at our risk. 4t

Our neighbor of the Courier co-operates with us in denouncing our denunciation of the "Napa Resolutions," and accuses us of "the 15th of the Democratic organs have rung the bell on this cry of 'Federalism'" so well-beloved and yet excites a smile of derision long in their throat.

To gaze long at the Courier means by Federalism of each, and of all powers in the features on his as he was, we are as much opposed to it as "the Times" heresy of life for me. We are opposed to the exercise when constrained Government of any powers not noble nation.

Behold my neighbor of the Constitution, but it is to you glory in the exercise of some power. Europe to it is the experience of every one in me. Ye that meet with more oppression permitted to State Government than at the hands granted to real Government. We are sick of with every meaningless cry of Federalism.

ere of "Socratic party are continually harping on the Rights Democracy" and "Federalism" yet you get into power they glory necessary or agreeable to exercise full as power as the Whigs. General Jackson's year of administration came into power with "States" and "Democracy" for their rallying cry, and yet there has never been so ultra-federal an administration since the foundation of the Government. The same may be said of Mr. Polk's administration, though perhaps not quite to the same extent; but no candid man will deny that he strained the power of the Government.

We entirely deny the right of a State to nullify a law of Congress because it may happen to consider it unconstitutional or oppressive, and is all the same to us whether the doctrine is asserted in the Kentucky Resolutions or the Palmyra Resolutions—if that be Federalism the Courier can make the most of it. The Courier may ask if there is no remedy against an oppressive law. We answer there is the appeal to the Courts, to the ballot box, to petition and remonstrance, and if all these fail, there remains the inalienable right of revolution. But to say a State has the right to nullify any law that it may happen to fancy is unconstitutional, is to subvert all law.

We ask the Courier if the following extract from the Kentucky Resolution of 1799, is Democratic doctrine?—

"That the several States who formed that instrument being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction; and, that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy."

The Courier, in defending nullification, makes a broad use of the name of Thomas Jefferson, and fires from behind that. Better let Thomas Jefferson's name alone. Were he living he would not thank his friends for resuscitating those resolutions at a time when they may be used by fanatic north and south, in their mad designs of convulsing and crushing the Union.

H. McVey is in the full tide of successful operations. Those who want good clothing at low prices, will read his advertisement.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN UTAH.—The

Mormons are not more remarkable for their extraordinary religion than for a seditious, turbulent spirit. The day will never come when they will be as good citizens of the United States as some of the Indians under our protection.

A correspondent of the St. Joseph Gazette says that on the 8th of September, "the semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," assembled. The number present was from three to four thousand persons. They were addressed by Hon. Perry E. Brochus, one of the United States judges. He invoked for the judiciary the confidence and support of the community. "This invocation was prompted by a conviction that the popular sentiment was inimical to the establishment of a territorial government, and the consequent extension of the jurisdiction of the United States government over this people, and more especially, by the apprehension that the general feeling of the inhabitants was particularly averse to the judicial branch of the government, which was principally composed of citizens of the United States, not members of the Mormon Church—the Governor of the territory, who is the head of the Mormon Church, having, on several occasions, declared that he had governed this people for years, and could still govern them, without judges, and avowed that the judges of the United States Courts might reside in the territory, and draw their salaries, but they should never try a case if he could prevent it—that none but Mormons ought to have been appointed to any office in the territory, and none others but damned rascals would come here."

Judge Brochus denounced the charge that he had come to the territory solely for the purpose of being returned to Congress as delegate, as false and slanderous. He knew who was the author of the report, and hoped the individual was present. The person alluded to by the speaker, was a member of the Mormon church.

Judge Brochus then adverted in a mild and dignified manner, to an unpatriotic and offensive expression, which had fallen from the lips of one of the Mormon preachers on the preceding Sunday, during the hour set apart for public worship, and in the presence of a large congregation, to the effect that the government of the United States was a stink in the nostrils of Jehovah, and that they (the Mormons) wished it down; and further, that before they would use any other means to save it from destruction, than the means of theocracy, they "would see it damned first." He said the sentiment was the more offensive, because uttered in the presence of his honor, Judge Brandegee and himself, who had visited the Bowers on that occasion with respectful feelings, and who, having been invited to take a seat upon the stand, had, instead of hearing a religious sermon, as they expected, been insulted by a tirade of abuse against the country which they loved, and the government of which they were in part the official representatives.

Judge B. next commented upon an expression used by an elder in the Mormon church, with whom he had traveled from Iowa to this city, in the following words: "The government of the United States is going to hell as fast as it can; and the sooner the better. To the recital of this declaration there came up into the face of the speaker an enthusiastic burst of applause, clapping of hands, and of laughter, from many of the audience, together with a loud amen! from a man in the immediate vicinity of the stand."

Having administered a manly rebuke to this manifestation of applause of such an infamous expression, Judge Brochus proceeded to notice a sacrilegious declaration made by Brigham Young, Governor of the territory, in the presence, and within the attentive hearing of a vast concourse of persons, upon the late anniversary of the arrival of the Mormons in that valley. The expression referred to was:—"Zachary Taylor is dead and in Hell, and I am glad of it; and I prophecy, in the name of Jesus Christ, by the power of the priesthood that is upon me, that any President of the United States, who shall lift his finger against this people, shall die an untimely death, and go to hell." This declaration had been received with a tremendous outburst of enthusiastic applause. Judge B., after appropriately referring to the character and services of General Taylor, administered a severe rebuke to the author of the insult and outrage upon his memory.

The excitement resulting from the Judge's speech had been deep and intense, and fears have been entertained for his personal safety.

Brigham Young replied to Judge Brochus, in a madly furious harangue, fashling the people into a state of excitement beyond the power of any pen to picture.

Governor Young and Heber C. Kimball are said to have each as many as ninety wives.

"All the United States officers who do not belong to the Mormon church have resolved to leave the territory; being unable to reconcile it to their sense of patriotism and self-respect to remain in the midst of the seditious and lawless vice that pervades this community. In view of their departure, the people have become greatly alarmed—fearing the adoption of some severe measures by the General Government."

The Gazette's correspondent concludes by saying "that these people have no idea of ever yielding a loyal obedience to the laws or jurisdiction of the General Government, and that they must either be sternly forced into submission to the laws of decency and justice, or else abandoned to their vile and seditious practices and feelings."

Kossuth's Speech.—Our apology for occupying so much space with Kossuth's speech this week, is that it gives a history of the causes which produced the Hungarian Revolution.

See Dr. Oliphant's card.

See Smith & Drex's advertisement of groceries.

If the editor of the Courier will look at Henry Clay's speech again, he will find that it does not relieve the Kentucky Resolutions from the charge of nullification, though it does say they have been wrongly construed to sustain secession.

STOP THIEF!

Mr. Editor: I wish to say through your paper, that I should be highly gratified if those thieves who make a practice of stealing the Courier and Journal from the door of the "Eagle Mills Flour Depot" would cease such petty larceny—they are welcome to read them, advertisements and all—just don't steal, take and carry away.

THOMAS JACKSON.

That's right, friend JACKSON—no danger of offending a customer, for a man who prefers stealing a newspaper to paying for it, will never buy flour if he can steal it. Scarcely a week passes but our "carrier" gets a "blowing up" from some of the subscribers, when he is confident, and recollects distinctly, that he left the paper at their doors. We have been told of several instances of persons being seen walking off very early in the morning in possession of somebody else's property.

CORN SHRELLERS AND SEWING MACHINES.—The Corn Sheller has been much improved, and is kept constantly on hand at the Foundry, by HAMIL & McCARTY. At the same place may be found the "sewing machine,"—the right for this county is owned by the same firm.

The KATE KANESEY last week made the best trip that has been made this year. On Sunday, she came up with two hundred passengers and loaded with freight to her utmost capacity. Such figures are the right sort to cypher up the amount of popularity attaching to a boat. Capt. BUNK and Mr. J. B. BRENT, the talented first clerk have the esteem and confidence of the traveling and business community.

The Courier says we commended the Whig of New York for not sustaining the Compromise. What a memory the editor has! We never did such a thing; but he commended the Democrat of New York for not sustaining the compromise! Come neighbor, no more of this shuffling your own sins on to our shoulders.

Show us the man who uses better Tobacco, or smokes better Cigars than are to be found at GARTH'S old established Tobacco and Cigar Depot, and we will show you a wonder! The proprietor has been liberally patronized—he deserves it, and will continue to do so. See advertisement.

"Lost"—\$5 REWARD.—See advertisement.

We have received the November number of the Western Journal and Civilian. This work enjoys a high reputation; its subscription is increasing, and no efforts are spared to place it in the front rank of literary periodicals.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The St. Louis Republican suggests that the Whig State Convention meet at Booneville on the second Monday in April next. This time is named because there is an election on the first Monday of April, and the citizens of St. Louis will be anxious to be at home before and at that time. Booneville is a good point, because it is central, and there can be no objection to the time.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.—Saturday Evening, Nov. 22.—Tobacco.—One hind. of the new crop brought \$4 20 on Wednesday. The quality was of an ordinary description. Hemp ranges from \$75 to \$88 per ton. Flour—superfine country \$3 40 a \$3 45; extra country \$3 75. Wheat—55 to 70c., exclusive of packages. Hays—55c. Bacon—Prime Shoulders 8 1-2c. Hams 9 1-2 to 10c., Sides, 9 a 10c. Melasses, 30c. Coffee, Rio, 9c. Salt—Regular sales of Kanawha at 30c.; T. I. dull at 60 a 70c.; G. A. \$1 40 a \$1 45.

EXTRAORDINARY CITY GOVERNMENT.—The Grand Jury of San Francisco county, at a late term of the Court of Sessions, made the following unfavorable exhibit of the financial doings of the city authorities, in their customary report:

In examining the affairs of the city, the Grand Jury is filled with amazement at the shameful squandering of its resources. At least one-half of the land upon which our city is built was formerly its unencumbered property. It has now passed out of our hands, and also the revenue arising from the sale of it. Who were the parties that made way with the property and the money of the city, we are unable to ascertain—nor can we discover to what use and purposes this money has been appropriated. The property disposed of, it is fair to estimate, was worth from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The present debt of the city is estimated at \$1,500,000. For some purpose, and for some cause or other, there has been expended for the city nearly \$5,000,000 since the establishment of American authority within its limits. The city of Sacramento did not own a foot of land within its limits, at the time it was founded, nor has it since, but what is secured by gift or purchase. The debt of that city is only \$375,000. Neither had the city of Benicia any landed property when it was laid out, and the scrip of that city brings 85 cents on the dollar—and the scrip of San Francisco not over 40 cents. The debt of the city of Sacramento has been chiefly created by the construction of a levee, seven miles in length, and the squatter troubles; while San Francisco has comparatively nothing to show for what uses her revenues were applied, but for the grading and planking of our streets, and for this purpose the people paid from their own pockets two-thirds of the whole amount of the cost.

USEFUL TO FARMERS.—"The Soil of the South" furnishes the following rules, which will occasionally be useful to every farmer:

TO MEASURE LAND.
 16 and a half feet is a pole rod or perch.
 A rope 33 feet long is two poles, and 4 poles is a chain; 66 feet is a chain also.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the breadth in chains, and point off one figure to the right of the product which will be tenths of an acre; those to the left of the point will be acres—

EXAMPLE.—A field 12 chains one way, and 10 the other way, contains 120 acres—

12
 10
 —120—12 acres—

Or you may multiply the number of poles each way together, and divide by 160—160 poles being a square acre.

There is a fearful agitation and excitement raging in Santa Fe, which seems to be gathering strength. It is the violent and bloody animosity growing up between the Americans and Mexicans. The latter seem determined to murder, while the former are resolute in seeking justice regardless of its cost. The murder of Burnett and Skinner is still exciting the public mind. The safety of the Americans is involved in great hazard and danger, and should they undertake to punish the offenders, it is results would be disastrous to the American interest throughout New Mexico. The final issue of their examinations will be indicative of the spirit and feeling of Mexican tribunals, and if the murderers of Mr. Skinner and Burnett are not brought to punishment it will be productive of fatal reneances in the future. The general feeling is with the Americans, and public proceedings have already been entered into to accomplish their revenge upon the cowardly perpetrators of the crimes.—St. Louis Organ.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Even the Yankee clipper-ships have been found to be nothing new. An English paper, speaking of the Boston ship Staffordshire, remarks:

It is a singular coincidence, that the proportion of the Staffordshire are similar to Noah's ark—six times her beam her length, and two thirds of the beam is her depth of hold.

A VILLAIN NOT FUSSED.—Our friend Harry is a mechanic, bold and strong, who preserves his equanimity on all occasions, if ever a man lived who did not fear the devil, he is the chap. Nevertheless, as he resides away down in Texas, where the streets are dark and where more than one respectable citizen has often been knocked cold by a scoundrel, he took the precaution one day last week to procure a six barreled revolver, which he has since carried in the outside pocket of his overcoat.

As he was going home about 11 o'clock last Saturday night, walking along at a moderate pace with his hands in his overcoat pockets, and smoking a huge regalia, suddenly, in the neighborhood of Cutter street he was confronted by a powerful man who expressed an anxious desire to ascertain the time of night. It was dark as Egypt, Harry looked him full in the face.

"What did you ask, sir?" said he.

"Be so kind as to tell me the time," said the stranger in the blandest manner.

"Certainly," said Harry, and drawing out his gold lever with his right hand at the same time he drew out the revolver with his left. "There," and he held the watch under the individuals nose, and pointing the muzzle of the weapon close down to the crystal, while he made his cigar glow till it lighted up the group most picturesquely.—"There, look for yourself!"

Harry pulled a cloud of smoke from his mouth, and when it cleared away nobody was to be seen, and nothing heard save the sound of boots heels rapidly striking the pavement in the distance. The highwayman was nonplussed, and Harry went smoking homeward.—Cin. Non.

Col. BENTON was, it will be seen, by our telegraphic dispatches, at Cape Girardeau yesterday. He will reach this city to-day.—St. Louis Rep. 24th.

From the New Orleans Picayune, of the 12th. **Later from Texas.**

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Louisiana, Captain Forbes, we have received papers from Galveston to the 7th inst., and from San Antonio to the 30th ult. There is no news of great importance in our Texas papers.

The Neches Valley reports on the authority of a gentleman from Rio Grande City, that most of the men stationed at Ringgold Barracks had deserted to join Carvajal's forces. Out of one hundred, not more than a dozen remained.

A cold-blooded assassination was perpetrated last week at Round Top, on the person of Mr. Stephen Townsend, an old citizen of Fayette county, by a man named Vaughn. The cause of the murder appears not to be known, and the conclusion among many is, that Vaughn was hired to commit the blood-thirsty deed.—The weapon used was a bowie-knife, thrust into the side of Mr. Townsend, while holding a familiar conversation with the murderer. Vaughn jumped on his horse and galloped off at full speed, and has not yet been heard from. Mr. Townsend leaves a wife and several children to mourn their irreparable loss.

The latest news received from the city of Mexico is, that Gen. Uruga has been named commander-in-chief of an army of five thousand men, which the Government of Mexico is about to despatch for the purpose of quelling the revolution which has been set on foot in the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Uruga is one of the best officers in the Mexican army. It was him who suppressed the last revolution of Parades, and had the noted guerrilla chief, Padre Jarauta, shot. For a month or two the revolutionists may have it all their own way, when I expect the tables will be turned, and those very Mexican leaders, who have invited foreigners to their assistance, will sacrifice them. I much fear the finale will be another Cuban execution, *et cetera*. Col. Manuel Robles has again assumed the War Department.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—This distinguished statesman, we understand reliably, will visit our city in February next. His great abilities, his large statesmanship, his eminent services, will command for him, under any circumstances, a handsome popular reception. His splendid patriotism, clear in its great purposes, in the recent compromise struggle; and in his manly vindication of the Fugitive Slave Law and the honorable obligations of the North to the South, will make the reception an irrepressible outburst of popular enthusiasm. Daniel Webster is unquestionably the colossus of the North, one of the historic monuments of our country, which shall witness our times and our land to the future. He has written his name broad and deep upon the Constitution, and vindicated the Union. He has latterly redeemed himself from sectionalism, sacrificed his sectional power, and made himself national. He should be fitly honored—honored the more that he is no parasite, no sycophant, but an American statesman, and now an American statesman all over.—[N. O. Crescent Nov. 6.]

We are told, for we do not often talk with Benton men on politics, and there are some that we would not talk with if we did, that some of the Benton men say that they would not vote for resolutions to the effect that the Legislature has the right to instruct a Senator in Congress and that it is his duty to obey or resign. What do our friends of the Times, Chronicle, Courier, Reporter, and others of the "anti-Benton stripe" say to this? Are they or either of them prepared to go into convention and not with men who will not distinctly recognize this right? [Metropolitan.

Methodist Book Concern Case.

The following is an abstract of the decision in the Methodist Book Concern Case:

The Judge reviewed the various points of the case, referred to the fact that the Methodist church was organized in the United States in 1784, under the superintendence and sovereignty of the traveling preachers, who, in general conference, were the whole power of the church, the lay members then and now having no voice in church government.

Before this the Methodist church was conducted by John Wesley and his agents, and the change was made by his assent and wish. The church was never incorporated, but held together and kept organized by certain printed rules.

The plaintiffs say that the differences between the Northern and Southern branches of the church sprung up previously to 1844, as to the ownership of slaves. This breach threatened to impair the safety of the church. The question arose in 1844, whether or not there should be a separation, and resolutions were passed by a large majority of the conference of that year, held in New York, deciding that should the annual conference in the slaveholding states consider it best to separate, they might do so.

All the Southern annual conferences were in that event to be organized in a separate church to be called "the Methodist Church South." It was also decided that traveling ministers might attach themselves to either the Northern or Southern church.

The plaintiffs allege, that the conference had this power, and this was confirmed in 1845 by a council of the Northern Bishops.

The church, the plaintiffs then say, became divided into two distinct bodies, Northern and Southern, and that the South was entitled to its share of the property belonging to the body. The church owned a large amount of property, among which was the New York Methodist Book Concern, worth \$750,000; but the agents of this concern, as well as the principals, refused to allow any division.

The plaintiffs further say that a part of them are traveling ministers, and that they and 1,500 other traveling ministers have an interest in this fund—that the church has about 400,000 members South, and that there are about 639,000 North.

The defendants (Messrs. Peck, Bangs and others, agents of the Book Concern) acknowledged the adoption of the resolutions, but state that they were intended to meet a contingency which never occurred, and that the plan of separation was illegal, because unconstitutional, and further that the South in withdrawing, did so voluntarily, and thereby renounced all their privileges, as owners of the Book Concern.

They acknowledge that the Book Concern was established by traveling preachers, and that it is to be applied to the relief of their orphans, and also for the relief of superannuated preachers.

The court stated that the traveling preachers claim their share of the fund now, as before the separation. The establishment has produced large profits, had been conducted with great judgment, but owed its prosperity mainly to the efforts of the traveling preachers. The fund was originally intended for their benefit, and if attempted to be changed, it was the province of this court to prevent it.

The Court also considered that the Trustees of the Book Concern stood in the light of the Beneficiaries of the Charitable Fund, which had been endowed by third parties. According to the decision of the original founders, the proceeds and profits had been devoted to their use and if they came within the regulations they were still entitled to such proceeds and profits.

The Court desired to administer the law in behalf of the claimants, their case exciting peculiar sympathy. The plan of separation in 1844 provided that there should be a *pro rata* distribution, and that each should have their share. It bore the impress of good will and good feeling, and was founded, so far as the Court knew, on strictly equitable principles.—It was adopted by a vote of 147 to 22 in a body where more than 4000 preachers were represented.

As to the powers of the General Conference the court considered that they were as they were originally, and that they were not affected by being delegated to representative principle, being a necessary incident to the growth of the country. They originally had the power to make as many distinct organizations as they pleased. The conference had the same power in 1844 as in 1784, when the whole body acted for itself.

The members were free to say the best policy of accomplishing the great design of the Master in whose service they were engaged, the object being the spread of the Gospel. The court also thought that the idea that the Church had but limited and prescribed powers, was erroneously a part of the American Methodist Church, but in 1828 was allowed to separate. The Texas conference was also brought into the American Church, and in both cases by the act of the General Conference.

The Court considered that the claimants had the same right as previously to the separation—that the claimants were still traveling preachers, and their field of labor within their original jurisdiction. Assuming that the General Conference was not authorized to make the division, still the claimants were not deprived of their rights to share in the fund, not having forfeited it; it was not in law in the power of even the Conference to take it from them.

The Court also earnestly hoped that the difficulty might now be amicably settled by the parties interested. If the conclusions arrived at should restore harmony in the Church, it would regret the labor which had been expended upon the case.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Grand movement of the Barnburners—attempted Restoration of the Van Buren Dynasty.—W. O. Butler in the Field.

While the whole country is overflowing with Union triumphs, a silent, cautious, yet bold game is going on for the Presidency. For months past, Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Thomas H. Benton, Francis P. Blair, David Wilmore and Preston King, have put their heads together to hit upon some plan to effect a restoration of the Van Buren dynasty. After various conferences they agreed to take up Levi Van Buren's Cabinet, who having been a member of Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet, was thought most likely to conform to their views. Mr. Woodbury has secured valuable alliances at the South; and he was a New Hampshire man, and could unite the New England votes, in convention. Accordingly, Mr. Woodbury, in his charge as the Grand Jury in Boston, Newport, and other places, took the ground that the Fugitive Slave

Law must be executed "till the law is repealed," hoping by that means to satisfy the South, without offending the free soil wing of the Democracy.

The death of Mr. Woodbury left the gentlemen above named in a dilemma. They had to select between two candidates, deeming all others out of the question. And upon comparing notes, and after a long correspondence with their friends in different sections of the country they at last concluded to transfer their affection to William O. Butler, of Kentucky, who, like General Taylor, was to be a southern man with Northern principles. William O. Butler, therefore, is to be brought forward as the Barnburners' candidate; his Southern position being sufficient to make him, *ex nomine*, satisfactory to the Union men in both sections of the country.—The plan is not to drop Cass quietly, but to beat him by his own lieutenant, to make his mortification more profound and painful. The nomination of any other candidate, it is thought, will be an indirect Cass triumph; but to unhorse the leader, and take the second in command, will make his fall complete.

Of course all the friends of General Cass are to be proscribed, and Col. Benton himself will, as Secretary of State, be entrusted with the formation of General Butler's cabinet. The New England States are now being canvassed for General Butler, and the various nominations there made are only intended to conceal the hands of the actors.

I have taken some pains to ascertain whether John R. Gilliland, and Senator Chase, of Ohio are in the movement; but, as yet, I learn nothing positive on the subject, and I would not venture, therefore, to charge them with co-operation in the above scheme.

General Butler has always been a favorite with the Barnburners, who declared, in 1848, that, had Butler been nominated for the Presidency, they might have supported him, to a man. Depend on it, Wm. O. Butler will be a strong man in convention, and the New England Free Soilers will lead off for him. Col. Benton is, at this time as dangerous a man as he was in the Senate, and as powerful in his combinations as ever. You remember how near he came ruling and ruining Polk.

CYCLOPS.
 P. S.—You will find that the ultra South, with Jeff. Davis at their head, will be as active supporters of Gen. W. O. Butler as Col. Benton and Francis P. Blair. The union of the Barnburners and Secessionists is thought the most powerful combination of the political chess-board. Its success will re-open the slavery question, and give Col. Benton a second chance of upsetting the omnibus.

[Wonder if Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire, would not be quite as acceptable to Col. BENTON and those who act with him, as Gen. BUTLER?—[Rep.]

CALIFORNIA.—We have not been fortunate enough to receive any of the gold from California, and in fact we know very few people who have. We see the arrival of large sums recorded in the papers, we see the names of its consigners duly reported, and we hear of immense receipts at the mint. It is all correct, no doubt, but we have seldom been happy enough to meet the lucky individual, "naturally possessing 'the dust.'" Meantime in lieu of a better remittance we have received a communication from an intelligent and veracious friend in San Francisco, which gives a somewhat different idea of life in those regions, to the current notion. Notwithstanding the tremendous influx of emigrants from all nations, he represents the price of labor almost as high as ever. A laborer can earn six dollars a day; mechanics, as carpenters, bricklayers, &c., are paid ten dollars, while board and lodging for mechanics of first rate description, can be procured for eight dollars a week.

In consequence of large speculative consignments of clothing which have to be sold at auction for what they will bring, wearing apparel may be bought cheaper than in the U. States. "Life," says our friend, "is thought very little of."

A few days after I arrived here, a man was caught stealing an iron safe at nine o'clock in the evening, was taken to a private house where his captors, forming themselves into a criminal court, tried him with all the forms of law becoming the occasion and place, ordered him to be hung in the plaza at two o'clock in the morning. Hung he accordingly was, being allowed one hour to make his peace, and quite long enough not only in the judgment of the people, but that of the criminal himself. Being asked if he wished for anything, he called for a glass of brandy and water; drank it, smoked a cigar while walking to the gallows, and smoked a cigar while hanging. He was hauled by a pulley, without either party thinking of unloosing his neckerchief or covering his face. Having hung for five hours, the body was cut down and buried, and the whole affair was as much forgotten the next day, as though it had never occurred.

A few months ago a Woman was rather a novelty there, now there are over 2000 in the city; one vessel from Sidney bringing over 283! The Sydney ladies are warmly welcomed, though the male arrivals from that convict quarter are so much detested that they find it difficult to obtain lodgings under any circumstances. There are eight churches and seven daily papers. The chief complaint in the ordinary boarding houses seems to be the want of a decent bed. The sleeping rooms in the boarding houses are fitted up with "bunks," one above another as on ships board, and every place swarms with flees and rats; the latter about the size of rabbits, and so familiar that they actually run over you as you lie in bed, but people have got so accustomed to them that their playful nocturnal freaks are unnoticed.—St. Joseph Gazette.

It is estimated that Georgia has in operation 40 cotton mills, using 80,000 spindles, and consuming 45,000 bales of cotton annually; in Tennessee there are 30 factories, and 36,000 spindles; in South Carolina there are 16 factories, 36,000 spindles, and 700 looms, consuming 15,000 bales of cotton; Alabama has 14 factories, 12,580 spindles, and 300 looms, consuming 9,500 bales of cotton. Thus in four States alone, there are 98 factories, besides those in process of building, working 140,000 spindles, consuming, probably, 75,000 bales of cotton annually, and if they go on increasing for